

Oregon: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in Oregon in 1996, accounting for 11,115 deaths, or 38% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 5,125 deaths, or 18% of all deaths.
- Of all states, Oregon had the sixth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in Oregon in 1996.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 15,900 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in Oregon in 1999,

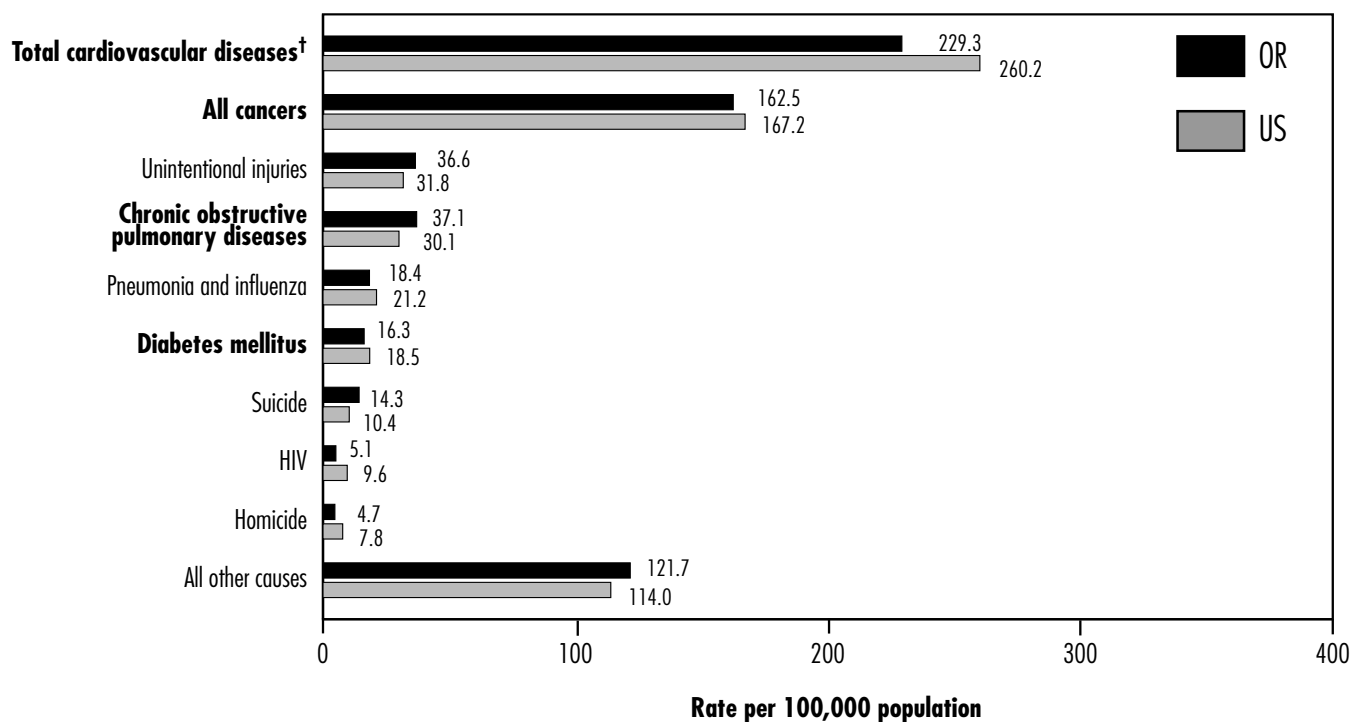
including 2,200 new cases of lung cancer, 1,500 new cases of colorectal cancer, 2,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 2,100 new cases of breast cancer in women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 7,300 Oregon residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 104,241 adults in Oregon had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 713 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 1,795 deaths.

Causes of Death, Oregon Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (110.2 per 100,000 in Oregon and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (51.3 per 100,000 in Oregon and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

Oregon: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 21% of adults in Oregon reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 23% of Hispanics and 18% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 81% of men and 70% of women.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 60% of Hispanics and 55% of whites were overweight.

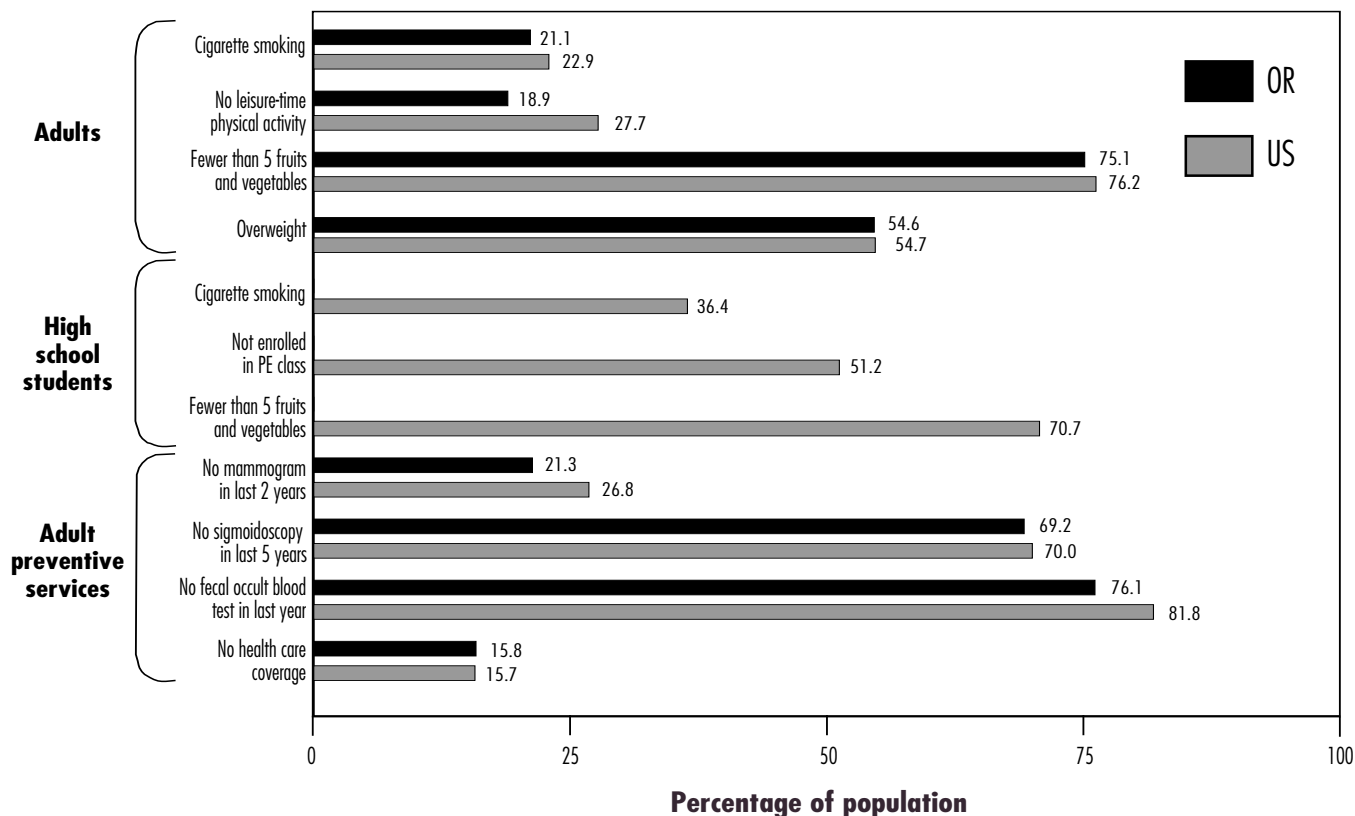
Risk Factors Among High School Students

The 1997 YRBSS was not conducted in Oregon.

Preventive Services

- Of women aged 50 years or older, more than 21% reported not having had a mammogram in the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 73% of women and 65% of men reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 80% of men and 73% of women reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were twice as likely as whites to report having no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, Oregon Compared With United States



Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.